

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

## BOOK NOTES

Dynamic evolution; a study of the causes of evolution and degeneracy. By Caspar L. Redfield. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914. 210 p.

The author starts out with the rather startling proposition that scientists think they believe in evolution but really believe in special creation. They have made it probable that animals today are the genetic descendants of different animals of earlier ages, but their explanation of how existing animals took their present form involves nothing but special creation. Present animals are descended from uni-cellular organisms but human intelligence was not derived from man's ancestors because they did not have it, and so it must have been created. The chapters are on energy in general and in animals, horse-breeding, 2.10 trotters, the effects of two generations, English setters, Holstein-Frisians, man and longevity.

Recherches sur les sociétés d'enfants. Par J. VARENDONCK. (Institut Solvay, Notes et Mémoires, Fascicule 12). Bruxelles, Misch & Thron, 1914. 93 p.

This study is in some respects a model of its kind. It is one of the most comprehensive studies of children's societies and these are classified and the origin of the groups is described. A special chapter is devoted to the chief or leader, and the psychology of the members, the collective conscience, attitude toward strangers, are also treated.

What men live by. By RICHARD C. CABOT. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1914. 341 p.

These essays are of extremely different values but all are breezy and original and the whole thirty-four of them are divided into (Part 1) work, (Part 2) play, (Part 3) love, (Part 4) worship. The author's characterization of love is by far the best part of the book and is as sane and wholesome reading as we have seen for many a day and involves the highest conceptions of wedded life.

- Poetik. Von RICHARD MÜLLER-FREIENFELS. Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1914. 98 p.
- Vorträge zur Einführung in die Psychologie. Von Hans Kleinpeter. Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1914. 435 p.
- Grundzüge der Psychotechnik. Von Hugo Münsterberg. Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1914. 767 p.
- An introduction to general psychology. By Robert Morris Ogden. New York, Longmans, Green, 1914. 270 p.
- Grundriss der Psychologie für Juristen. Von Otto Lipmann. 2d ed. rev. and enl. Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1914. 95 p.

- Outline of a study of the self. By Robert M. Yerkes and Daniel W. Larue. Revised from the edition printed for the authors in 1913. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1914.
- Behavior; an introduction to comparative psychology. By John B. Watson. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1914. 439 p.
- An experimental and introspective study of the human learning process in the maze. By Fleming Allen Clay Perrin. (Psychological Monographs, Vol. XVI, No. 4, July, 1914). Princeton, N. J., Psychological Review Co. 97 p.
- Psychological experiments. By J. V. Breitwieser. Colorado Springs, Apex Book Co., 1914. 187 p.
- Laboratory manual for human physiology; experimental studies in hygiene, sanitation and physiology. By CARL HARTMAN. Yonkerson-Hudson, World Book Co., 1914. 144 p.
- Is conscience an emotion? Three lectures on recent ethical theories. By Hastings Rashdall. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914. 200 p.
- Contributions to the analysis of the sensations. By Ernest Mach. Translated by C. M. Williams. Chicago, Open Court Publishing Co., 1910. 208 p.
- Der Traum ein assoziativer Kurzschluss. Von Dr. Hans Henning. Wiesbaden, J. F. Bergmann, 1914. 66 p.
- Report from the Department of Pathology and the Department of Clinical Psychiatry, Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane. 1911-1912 and 1912-1913. Vol. V. Indianapolis, Wm. B. Burford, 1914. 380 p.
- Plato: Ion, with introduction and notes. By J. M. Macgregor. Cambridge, University Press, 1912. 45 p.
- What is paranoia? By E. STANLEY ABBOTT. (Reprinted from American Journal of Insanity, Vol. LXXI, No. 1, July, 1914, p. 29-40.)
- Anatomy and physiology of the eye and its appendages. By John Welsh Croskey. Philadelphia, Smith-Edwards Co., 129 North 12th St. 18 p.
- Certain further factors in the physiology of euphoria. By George V. N. Dearborn. (Reprinted from the Psychological Review, Vol. XXI, No. 3, May, 1914, pp. 166-188.)
- Our sexual birthright. By George V. N. Dearborn. (Reprinted from Mind and Body, September 1914, Vol. 21, no. 231, p. 215-223.)
- The self and the ego. By KNIGHT DUNLAP. (Reprinted from the Psychological Review, Vol. 21, No. 1, January, 1914, pp. 62-69.)
- Images and ideas. By Knight Dunlap. (Reprinted from the Johns Hopkins University Circular, March, 1914.) Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1914. pp. 25-41.